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QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

[It is proposed under this head to answer from number to number, such questions of general interest as may arise in the minds of our readers concerning points in grammar, lexicography, geography, archaeology, etc. It is not expected, of course, that the answers given will in every case be satisfactory; but it is thought that possibly by this means not a few points of difficulty may be removed. In sending questions to be answered in this column, please see to it that they are questions of general interest.]

10. Is the word *Sabachthani* (Matt. XXVII. 46) the same as the Hebrew word in Ps. XXII. 1, translated *thou hast forsaken me*? Can it mean *thou hast slaughtered me*?

Sabachthani would read transliterated שְׁבַחְתָּנִי?

The Hebrew word referred to is עֲזַבְתָּנִי. The former is an Aramaic word from the root שָׁבַח to leave, forsake, which is an exact equivalent of the Hebrew root עָזַב. It is to be noticed (1) that the authority of the Evangelists is sufficient to establish the meaning of the word; (2) that if it meant *thou hast slaughtered me*, it would be for זָבַחְתָּנִי;

(3) that this would be in Greek *Zabachthani*; (4) that no such verb as זָבַח exists in Aramaic; (5) that the marginal reading of Wescott & Hort, *Zaphthani*, is a 'Western' substitution (of no value) for *Sabachthani*, probably intended to represent the Hebrew עֲזַבְתָּנִי, ע having been dropped.

11. How may those verbs which in Hebrew are construed with the preposition ב be classified?

The classification given by Fürst is as follows:

1) Verbs of hanging upon, holding fast by something (outward and sensible), e. g., דָּבַק, אָחַז, חָזַק (*Hiph.*), נָגַע, פָּגַע etc.;

2) Verbs of attachment to, holding by, trust, belief in a thing, (i. e., mental acts), e. g., אָמַן (*Hiph.*), חָסַם, בָּטַח etc.;

3) Verbs of withstanding, e. g., בָּגַד, מָעַל, פָּשַׁע, חָטָא etc.;

4) Verbs of inquiring, e. g., שָׁאַל, דָּרַשׁ, קָרָא etc.;

5) Verbs of being pleased with something, e. g., בָּחַר, קוּט, גָּעַל, מָאָס, or those of the contrary, as רָצָה, שָׂמַח, רָצָה etc.;

6) Verbs of abiding in or dwelling upon a thing, relating to the senses, e. g., רָאָה, חָזָה, שָׁמַע, רִיחַ (*Hiph.*)

7) Verbs of abiding in or dwelling upon what relates to the mind, e. g., קָנָא (*Pi.*), צָחַק (*Pi.*), קָלַל (*Pi.*), יָדַע, עָנָה.

12. What is the difference between יָלַךְ and הִלֵּךְ?

These verbs are alike (1) in meaning; (2) in their organic root, יָלַךְ, which is found also in שָׁלַח, שִׁלַּח, לָךְ. The same connection exists between יָלַךְ and הִלֵּךְ as between הָגָה and יָגָה and יָדָה and יָדָה. Of יָלַךְ, the Kal Inf. const., Impv., and Impf., and the Hiphil. Of הִלֵּךְ, there is found, in prose, the Kal Perf., Inf. abs., and Part. (act.), and in poetry, the remaining forms of the Kal (for which, however, the corresponding forms of יָלַךְ are substituted in prose), together with the Niph., Piel and Hithpael. [Cf. Ges. gram. 69. Rem. 8.]

13. Will you please give the most common Hebrew words meaning to kill?

(1) מוֹתָהּ, (2) הָרַג, (3) חָצַב, (4) מוֹתָהּ, (5) טָבַח, (6) קָטַל, (7) רָצַח, (8) שָׁחַט, (9) זָבַח, (10) הִמִּית.

14. What is the character of the vowel (ֶ or ֵ) of a Kal Part. act. of a verb עָׁע (e. g., קָם or מָת)?

The vowel is immutable and unchangeable, i. e., it is not changed by the addition of terminations. And this is the case not simply because the word is monosyllabic (Green, 207. 1. a), but because the vowel is the result of a contraction, קָם stands for קָוִם and מָת for מָוִת.

15. Is Young's New Version of the Bible a good literal translation, or of value to the ordinary Hebrew student?

It is very literal, and is by many regarded as of considerable value.

16. On the last page of Wigram's *Hebraist's Vade Mecum* he speaks of a Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance by Davidson ready for the press in 1867. Has it been published? If so, please name publisher and price.

A revised and corrected edition was published in London in 1876. It can be procured through B. Westermann & Co., 524 Broadway, N. Y. Price, \$20.80.

HEBREW CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

MAY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

1. No "Reports of Progress" will be required for May. Will those, however, who have not returned the April Report, be pleased to send it *at once*.

2. No lessons will be mailed the last week of this month.

3. The letters, questions and examination-papers of members are attended to with the greatest possible dispatch, but work has so increased of late that unavoidably there have been some cases of delay.

4. Should henceforth an advance lesson be mailed every week, those who are in the first section would finish their Course about the middle of August. It is the Instructor's desire, however, to *stretch out* the Course until October or even November. Indeed this is almost a necessity, for unless it is so arranged, it will be impossible to have the Grammar ready for the Summer School. We have but a single font of Hebrew type, and whenever a Lesson is to be set up the compositor must stop working on the Grammar. It is believed that the brethren who compose this section will appreciate the situation, and use the extra time thus gained, in the more exhaustive study of the lessons, or in the way of reviews. The expression of their opinion is desired.

5. No applications for admission to the Summer School will be received after June 1st.

6. New members are daily entering upon the Correspondence work. The rate of increase has been more rapid than usual during the past four weeks. Lack of space forbids the publication of their names and addresses.

7. The "Elementary" Course of the Correspondence School is fairly established. Already many names have been enrolled. The work does not begin until Sept. 2d.

8. Three examination papers have been received, from which the authors' names have been lost.

9. It will do no harm to say that there is a marked increase in the *quality*, as well as in the number of examination papers received. If this were not the case, there would be cause for discouragement.

10. The announcement of the conditions regulating the competition for the prize, offered for the best paper on Lesson XL, cannot be made until the June number of the *STUDENT* is published.

11. Stamps for return postage should accompany all letters requiring an answer.